

The Genus *Genlisea* St. Hil. An Annotated Bibliography

By Peter Taylor, 1990

The names following the entries in parentheses are those dealt with in the work (if not mentioned in the title), in **bold** if new species or new combinations, otherwise in *italic*. The names are those used by the author of the work, and not necessarily those which are currently accepted by myself or Elza Fromm-Trinta (e.g., *G. oxycentron* P. Taylor (1955) is now considered to be a synonym of *G. pygmaea* St. Hil. (1833) - see check-list), and some may be misidentifications.

Agnew, A., Upland Kenya Wildflowers: 569 (1974). Oxford. (*hispidula*).

Angely, J., Flora Analitica e Fitogeografica do Estado de São Paulo 5: 943 (1970). São Paulo. (*biloba*, *repens*).

Barnhart, J. H., Segregation of genera in Lentibulariaceae. Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 6: 48, fig. 5 (1916). (*filiformis*).

_____ in Gleason, H.A., The Tyler Duida Expedition. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 58: 469 (1931). (*roraimensis*).

Beauverd, G., Plantae Damazianae Brasiliensis. Bull. Herb. Boiss. II, 7: 702 (1907). (*ornata*).

Benjamin, L. in Martius, C.P.F. de, Flora Brasiliensis 10: 252, tab. 21, fig. II (June 1847). Munich. (*aurea*, ***biloba***, *filiformis*, *minor*, ***ornata***, *pygmaea*, ***reflexa***, ***repens***, *violacea*).

_____ Neu Gattungen und Arten der Utricularieen nebst einer neuen Eintheilung der Gattung Utricularia. Linnaea 20: 316 (July 1847). (*biloba*, *ornata*, *reflexa*, *repens*).

Bentham, G. & Hooker, J. D., Genera Plantarum 2: 988 (1876). London.

Berhaut, J., Flore Illustrée du Sénégal 4: 244, fig. (1975). Dakar. (*africana*).

Bosser, J., Sur deux nouvelles Lentibulariacées de Madagascar. Nat. Malgache 10: 21-23, fig. 1 (1959). (***recurva***).

Brown, N. E., ***Genlisea guianensis*** N. E. Brown, sp. nov. Hooker's Icones Plantarum IV, 7: tab. 2629 (1900).

_____ Report on two botanical collections made by Messrs. F. V. McConnell & J. J. Quelch at Mount Roraima in (sic) British Guiana. Trans. Linn. Soc. 6: 56, tab. 10, fig. 12-16 (1901). (*guianensis*, ***roraimensis***).

Chevalier, A., Novitates Florae Africanae. Bull. Soc. Bot. France, Mém. 8: 188 (1912). (***stapfii***).

_____ Expl. Bot. 1: 484 (1920). Paris. (*africana*, *stapfii*).

Chodat, R. & Hassler, E., Plantae Hasslerianae. Bull. Herb. Boissier II 3: 919 (1903). (*filiformis*).

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De Candolle, A. in De Candolle, A. P., *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis* 8: 25-26 (1844). Paris. (*aurea, filiformis, minor, pygmaea, violacea*).

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Fernández-Pérez, A., *Plantas Insectívoras, I: Lentibulariaceas de Colombia y Peru*. *Caldasia* 9(41): 73-79, figs. 25 & 26 (1964). (*anfractuosa, filiformis, sp. cfr. pygmaea*).

Fries, R. E., *Wiss. Ergebn. Schwed. Rhod.-Kongo-Exped. 1911-12*: 301, fig. 36 (1916). Stockholm. (*africana, africana forma pallida, glandulosissima*).

Fromm-Trinta, Elza, *Tayloria* Fromm-Trinta - Nova Seção do genero *Genlisea* St. Hil. *Bol. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, n. s. Bot.* 44: 1-4, tabs. 1 & 2 (1977).

____ Revisao das especies do genero *Genlisea* St. Hil. das regioes sudeste e sul do Brasil. *Dissertacao de Mestrado apresentada a Coordenacao do Curso de Pos-Graduacao em Botanica da UFRJ*. pp. 104+iii, figs. 1-35 (1978). (*aurea, filiformis, pygmaea, repens, violacea*).

____ Revisao do gênero *Genlisea* St. Hil. das regioes sudeste e sul do Brasil. *Rodriguesia* 31: 17-139, figs. 1-35 (1979). (*aurea, filiformis, pygmaea, repens, violacea*).

____ Revisao do gênero *Genlisea* St. Hil. no Brasil. *Bol. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, n. s. Bot.* 61: 1-21, figs. 1-7 (1981). (*aurea, filiformis, guianensis, pygmaea, repens, roraimensis, violacea*).

____ *Genliseas Americanas*. *Sellowia* No. 36: 55-62, figs. 1 & 2 (1984). (*aurea, filiformis, glabra, guianensis, pygmaea, repens, roraimensis, sanariapoana, uncinata, violacea*).

____ *Genlisea lobata* Fromm-Trinta - uma nova especie para o genero *Genlisea* St. Hil. *sect. Tayloria*. *Bradea* 5: 152-155, fig. (1985).

____ & Taylor, P. *Genlisea pallida* Fromm-Trinta & Taylor, P. - uma nova espécie para o gênero *Genlisea* St. Hil. *Bradea* 4: 176-179, fig. (1985).

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____ *Zur Biologie von Genlisea*. *Flora* 77: 208-212, fig. (1893). (*violacea*).

____ *Organographie der Pflanzen*: 444, fig. 298 (1898-1901). Jena. (*violacea*).

____ *Organographie der Pflanzen*, ed. 2; 2, 3, 117, 118, 1388, figs. 1, 2, 116, 1327 (1913-1928). Jena. (*ornata, violacea*).

____ Organographie der Pflanzen, English Edition 2: 234, 236, 237, figs. 169, 265, 338. (1905). Oxford. (*violacea*).

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Hiern, W. P., Cat. Afr. pl. Welw.: 789 (1900). London. (*africana*).

Hutchinson, J. & Dalziel, M.D., Flora of West Tropical Africa 2: 236 (1931). (*africana*).

Hutchinson, J., A Botanist in S. Africa: 528-529 (1946). London. (**subviridis**, **margaretae**).

____ The Families of Flowering Plants, Ed. 2: 493 (1959). Oxford.

Hoehne, F. C., Plantas Aquaticas: 149-150, tab. 78 (1955). Sao Paulo (*ornata*).

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Kamienski, F., in Engler, A. & Prantl, K. A. E., Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien IV, 3b: 118-119, fig. 50, preprint (1891), & Lieferung 83 (1893). Leipzig. (*ornata*).

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Léon, H. & Alain, H., Flora de Cuba 4. Contr. Ocas. Mus. Hist. Nat. Colegio de la Salle 16: 475 (1957). (*luteoviridis*).

Lemée, A., Flore de la Guyane Francaise: 466 (1953). Paris. (*filiformis*).

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Oliver, D., On the Lentibularieae collected in Angola by Dr. Welwitsch, with an Enumeration of the African Species. J. Linn soc. Bot. 9: 145-146 (1865). (**africana**).

_____ Contribution à l'étude de la flore de l'Afrique occidentale française: Lentibulariées. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 61: 20-21 (1914). (*africana*, *stapfii*).

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_____ & Girard, F. de, Monographie des Primulacées et des Lentibulariées du Brésil Méridional, Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci 7: 870 (1838). (*aurea*, *filiformis*, *minor*, *pygmaea*, *violacea*).

_____ & _____ Monographie des Primulacées et des Lentibulariées due Brésil méridional et de la république Argentine. Ann. Sci. Nat. II, 11: 165-166, tab. 5 (1839). (*aurea*, *filiformis*, *minor*, *pygmaea*, *violacea*). (Also published again in Mém. Soc. Roy. Scri. d'Orleans 2: 43-46, tab. (1840)).

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Stepf, O. in Dyer, W. T., Flora Capensis 4: 436-437 (1904). London. (**hispidula**).

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Steyermark, J. A. in Maguire, B., et al, Guiana Plants. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75: 657 (1948). (**nigrocaulis**).

_____ Botanical Exploration in Veneauela III. Fieldiana, Bot. 28: 534-535 (1953). (**esmeraldae**, **sanariapoana**).

_____ Botanical Exploration in Venezuela IV. Fieldiana, Bot. 28: 1095 (1957). (*roraimensis*).

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P. Taylor in Flora of Trinidad and Tobago 2: 288-290 (1955). Port of Sprin. (**oxycenron**).

_____ in Hepper, F. N., Flora of West Tropical Africa, ed. 2, 2: 375, fig. 291A (1963). (*africana*, *hispidula*).

_____ in Steyermark, J. A., Flora del Auyan-tepui. Acta Botanica Venezuelica 2: 324 (1967). (*guianensis*).

_____ in Maguire, B. et al, Botany of the Guayana Highland VII. Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 202-206, fig. 26 (1967). (*filiformis*, **glabra**, *guianensis*, *pygmaea*, *repens*, *roraimensis*, *sanariapoana*).

_____ in Bamps et al., Flore d'Afrique Centrale, Lentib.: 53-60, tabs 16 & 17 (1972). (*angolensis*, *africana* subsp. **africana**, *africana* subsp. **stapfi**, *hispidula* subsp. *subglabra*).

_____ A new combination in Genlisea. Kew Bull. 26: 444 (1972). (*hispidula* subsp. *subglabra*).

_____ in Polhill, R. M., Flora of Tropical East Africa, Lentib.: 23, fig. 3 (1973). (*hispidula* subsp. *hispidula*, *hispidula* subsp. *subglabra*, *margaretae*).

_____ in Reitz, R., Flora Illustrada Catarinense, Lentib.: 4-7 (1980). (*aurea*, *repens*).

_____ in Launert, E., Flora Zambesiaca 8: 38-42, tab. 7 (1988). (*africana*, *hispidula*, *glandulosissima*, *margaretae*, *pallida*, *subglabra*).

_____ & Fromm-Trinta, Elza, Una nova espécie para o genero Genlisea St. Hil. sect. Tayloria: **Genlisea uncinata** P. Taylor & Fromm-Trinta. Bradea 3: 365-368, fig. (1983).

Tutin, T., New Species from British Guiana. J. Bot. 72: 309-312, figs. 1 & 2 (1934). (**pulchella**, **anfractuosa**).

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_____ Contribution a la connaissance des Lentibulariaceae. Vidensk. Medd. Kjöb. 1: 33, tabs. 5 & 61 (1875). (*ornata*).

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GLOSSARY

apex acute, when the included angle at the tip of a leaf, bract, etc. is less than a right angle, or, more loosely, sharp (fig. 63).

apex obtuse, when the included angle at the tip of a leaf, bract, etc. is greater than a right angle, or, more loosely, blunt (fig. 65).

auriculate, lobed at the base, like an ear (fig. 66).

basifixed, an organ (usually a bract or scale) which is attached at its base (fig. 17).

basisoluate, an organ (usually a bract or scale) which is attached at a point above its base. Sometimes called *medifixed* (fig. 36).

bract, a reduced, leaf-like organ which subtends a pedicel (fig. 19).

chasmogamous, fertilization taking place when the flower is open.

circumscissile, of a capsule which splits or is *dehiscent* around the circumference (fig. 5, 29).

cleistogamous, fertilization taking place within unopened flowers.

connate, joined together, united (fig. 45).

densely hispid, covered with closely set stiff hairs.

denticulate, bearing small or minute teeth at the margin (fig. 76).

emarginate, notched, usually at the apex (fig. 7, upper lip of corolla).

fimbriate, with the margin bordered with long, slender teeth (fig. 42).

flexuous, bent alternately in opposite directions, zig-zag.

glabrous, smooth, without any kind of hairs.

indehiscent, a fruit which does not open by regular lines or valves but ruptures in an irregular manner, or rots away to release the seeds.

lenticular, shaped like a lentil, lens-shaped.

obovate-spathulate, spoon-shaped, with the apical expanded part egg-shaped, but with the widest end nearest the apex (fig. 44).

pedicels recurving, pedicels that are curved downwards after flowering (fig. 68).

pedicels reflexing, pedicels that are abruptly bent downwards after flowering.

peltate, an organ attached at the middle of its lower surface, like the cap of a mushroom (fig. 37).

raceme, an inflorescence with a more or less lengthened axis and equally pedicellate flowers (fig. 14, R).

saccate, bag-shaped; in reference to a spur implies that it is relatively broad in relation to its length, even shorter than wide, and with a blunt apex (fig. 75, Sp.).

scales, bracts on the peduncle, below the raceme, which do not subtend flowers (fig. 14, Sc).

setiform, bristle-like.

spathulate, spoon-shaped.

subsaccate, bag-shaped, like *saccate*, but somewhat longer in relation to its width; intermediate between *saccate* and the normal, more or less elongated spur (fig. 59).

subulate, awl-shaped, narrowly cylindrical with a sharp point.

terete, cylindrical, circular in cross-section (fig. 71).

3-dentate, divided into three teeth (fig. 57).

truncate, as though cut off at the end.

verrucose, covered with warts or small rough excrescences.

verticillate, whorled, like the spokes of a wheel.
